

LOUISVILLE EVENING BULLETIN.

VOLUME 7.

LOUISVILLE, KY., FRIDAY EVENING JANUARY 29, 1858.

NUMBER 103.

EVENING BULLETIN.

PAINTED AND PUBLISHED BY
PRENTICE, HENDERSON, & OSBORNE,
THIRD STREET, BETWEEN UNION AND GREENE.

SUBSCRIPTION PRICES.—
IN ADVANCE.—Daily Journal
\$12; County Daily \$1; Tri-Weekly \$6; Weekly \$3; Evening
Bulletin \$8 a year or 12 1/2 cents a week, if mailed \$5.
Weeks \$1.50; Months \$12; Copy 2 Years \$5; 2 copies 1 year
\$2.50; 3 years \$14; 4 years \$16; 5 years \$20.

Papers sent by mail are payable in advance.

When the Daily, County Daily, or Tri-Weekly is to be discontinued (paid in advance at the time subscribed for), the subscriber, who desires it will be continued, at our option, will pay for and stop, as has been our custom.

If not paid, it must be paid at the time of discontinuance, or at our option, if party is good, it will be sent until paid.

Remittances by mail, in "registered" letters, at our risk.

NOTES OF ADVERTISING IN THE LOUISVILLE JOURNAL FOR REGULAR ADVERTISERS.

One square, 12 lines \$1.00; one-half square, 10 lines \$1.00; one-half square, one month \$8.00

Do, each additional month \$1.00; insertion \$1.00

Do, one week \$2.25; Do, four months \$12.00

Do, two weeks \$2.50; Do, six months \$20.00

Do, three weeks \$3.00; Do, twelve months \$25.00

Standing card, four lines or less, per annum \$15.00

One-quarter, changeable, per annum \$40.00

Do, two lines per week per annum \$10.00

Do, do three times \$10.00

Each additional square, one-half the above prices.

Advertisements published at intervals \$1 for first insertion, and \$1 for each subsequent one.

Announcing Candidates \$1 per week for each name.

Advertisements not marked will be inserted one month after payment exacted.

Yearly advertisers pay quarterly; all others in advance.

Real estate and steamboat advertisers, sheriffs' and constables' advertisements, theatrical, circus, or similar advertising, not published by the year.

Advertisements for charitable institutions, fire companies, ward, and other public meetings, and such like, half price.

Marriages and deaths published as news. Obituaries and funeral notices as advertisements.

Editorial notices and communications, inserted in editorial columns and intended to promote private interests, 20 cents per line; these only inserted at the discretion of the editor.

No communication will be inserted, unless accompanied by the real name of the author.

Steamboat advertisements—25 cents for first insertion and 12 1/2 cents for each continuance; each change considered a new advertisement. Standing advertisements for regular publication a season of not over six months, \$12 for one boat, and \$12 for each additional boat.

Advertisements inserted only in the Evening Bulletin will be charged half the above prices; if inserted in Daily Journal and confirmed, after first insertion, in the Evening Bulletin, one-half the above prices.

Advertisements set out on the inside of the Journal are charged an extra 25 cents.

ADVERTISING RATES.—IN WEEKLY JOURNAL.—Each square (12 lines or less) first insertion \$1.00

Each continuance \$1.00; to take out and stop advertisements of yearly advertisers before the year expires, otherwise we shall charge till done.

No contract of yearly advertisers will be discontinued without previous notice to us, nor will any charge be made for less than one year at the yearly rates.

[For the Louisville Bulletin.]

ASHLAND.

BY WILLIAM JAMES LISLE.

Plant the fair column o'er the hero's grave,
A hero's honors let a hero have—*Odyssey*.

The giant man has fallen, and the tears
Of the world's millions speak the homage due
To him, who, weary with the weight of years,
Fell like a martyr to his country true.

So falls the mountain ash which long has stood
The winds of winter beating 'gainst its form,
The haughty monarch of the kindred wood,
Rising majestic o'er each raging storm.

Oh! he has fallen now, and the bright star
Of his proud destiny has fled from heaven,
Leaving its light still beaming from afar,
Like gold upon the radiant bough of even.

Come to his grave, ye mighty ones of earth,
And muse where rests the sleeper's noble breast—
Come catch the inspiration of his worth,
And learn the virtues of a nation's best.

Here rear to heaven the venerable shaft,
The Parian marble and the sculptured bust;
In distant ages time along will wait
His fame when these shall crumble into dust.

Where stands his proud monument; away
Upon the classic soil of fettered Greece,
Where tyranny held her despot sway,
And civil night had darked the sun of peace.

Go to the sunny south where Bolivar
Upon the banks of Orellana bled,
Hear ye his voice in the cry of war,
A shout for freedom when all hope had fled.

Come, stranger, to his native land, and read
His epitaph o'er all, and traveler, thou,
Here learn the virtue of each glorious deed
That twined the immortal laur in his bough.

Write ye his epitaph! A nobler one
Is traced upon the banners of the world,
Where e'er the genius of liberty has gone,
Where o'er the flag of freedom is unfurled.

Long will we cherish the great hero's worth,
Long will his memory be green with us,
Long after that loved form is closed in death,
And mingled lowly with its kindred dust.

ABBEYWOOD, NEAR GREENSBURG, KY.

RIVER AND STEAMBOAT MATTERS.

The river is still at a stand with large 7 feet water in the canal by the mark, and 5 feet 2 inches in the pass on the falls. It was raining again yesterday, which turned into snow in the evening. Last night the weather was clear and cool.

The Republic.—This elegant steamer has arrived from New Orleans, and we thank her polite officers for papers of the latest dates. The R. has superb accommodations, and is in charge of careful and courteous officers. Our townsman, Capt. T. Jeff. Stewart, is her commander. The R. will leave for New Orleans this evening.

The Diana.—We have a dispatch from Captain Sturgeon, dated at Memphis, on Wednesday, which informs us that the Diana will arrive here on Sunday, and return to New Orleans on Tuesday evening. The D. has 600 tons of freight, and is full of passengers.

The Uncle Sam.—The new Uncle Sam, having been unavoidably detained, will leave for New Orleans this morning at 9 o'clock. She will only take passengers, and will, consequently, get off as advertiser.

The Moses McLellan.—This fine packet arrived from Memphis yesterday. To her attentive clerks we are indebted for the usual favors. The McLellan came up over the falls through the Indian chute and is lying at the foot of Fourth street. She will return to Memphis this evening. Travelers cannot find a better boat than the McLellan or more courteous officers than Capt. Lamb and Mr. Halliday.

The fine packet Bracelet will leave for Green river to-day.

The Telegraph No. 3 is the mailboat for Cincinnati to-day.

The Gazel will leave for Pittsburg this evening.

PERSONAL RENCONTRE BETWEEN THE EDITOR OF THE RICHMOND WHIG AND A SON OF GOV. WISE

A personal encounter took place in the editorial rooms of the Richmond Whig on the 22d instant, between Mr. R. Ridgway, editor of that paper, and Mr. O. Jennings Wise, son of Governor Henry A. Wise. Neither of the combatants was injured.

Both gentlemen publish statements of the affair, which differ materially. After this episode, Mr. Ridgway invites Mr. Wise to meet him in a room, each party to have a friend, and the principals to be blindfolded, and fire pistols held to each other's breasts. Mr. Wise declines this, as the code does not acknowledge such terms. Mr. Ridgway rejoins that Mr. Wise has placed himself beyond the code by attacking him (Ridgway) in his office. Here the matter is dropped.

Mr. Transient, who has a liquor distillery on Bullitt street, on going to his establishment, yesterday morning, missed three barrels of cognac and two barrels of whisky, and the porter, who had a key to the house, was not to be found. Mr. Transient called to his assistance Officer Bligh, who at once set on foot a plan to find the missing goods and with them the missing porter. With his accustomed shrewdness he ascertained the drayman who had hauled the goods, and, through him, found the place where the articles had been deposited. On repairing to the place, which was an old frame building in the outskirts of the city, near Mr. Hahn's, the liquor as well as the porter and a friend were found. They are both Frenchmen, and their names are Edward Brunet and Godfrey Maillet. Officer Bligh then arrested the men and took them to the jail.

To raise esteem we must benefit others.—*Exchange*.

Our experience teaches us that this rule holds good only with the most exalted natures. Benefits indisputably corrupt and embitter the mass of mankind.

If we were disposed to construct a maxim on the subject, it would be this: If you have a friend, never confer a favor on him. The maxim, no doubt, would be rather cynical, as well as rather sweeping, but not more so than many others in excellent repute.

The Tennessee Legislature has passed an act extending the time two years for the finishing of the Memphis and Louisville railroads.

Intelligence has been received of the safe arrival of ex-President Pierce and wife at Madeira, in the steamer Powhatan.

The telegraph informs us of the explosion of the steamer Fanny Fern, involving the loss of a number of lives and the destruction of the boat. She was from St. Louis bound to Pittsburg.

James Tanner has been elected mayor of Wheeling and William E. Ashley mayor of Little Rock.

FROM FLORIDA.—The Madison (Fla.) Messenger of the 9th inst. states that a letter had been received from Capt. Willard, in which he says it was thought Capt. Cone and his command were taken prisoners by the Indians, and that a large force was preparing to go to the rescue.

The German shoemakers of Memphis are on a strike. They publish a statement half a column in length in one of the Memphis papers and request the papers of this city to copy.

[From this morning's Journal.]

FURTHER BY THE CANADA.

HALIFAX, Jan. 28.

Sales of cotton for the week to speculators 1,400 bales, to exporters 4,000. Lower qualities are less affected, owing to scarcity. Sales on Friday, the 15th, of 5,000 bales, including 1,000 for speculation and export. Market closed quiet. Quotations: Orleans fair 63 1/2, middling 6 1/2, Mobile fair 6 1/2, middling 6 1/2; upland 6 1/2. Stock in port 450,000 bales, of which 222,000 were American.

Manchester advices were unfavorable. There was little inquiry, and prices were weak.

New Orleans tres ordinaire at Hayre 95.

Flour very dull; quotations nominal. Western 23s @ 23s 6d; Philadelphia and Baltimore 24s; Ohio 23s; choice flour New Orleans 27s @ 28s.

Wheat very dull; declined 2d since Tuesday; 6s @ 6s 6d is asked for Western and 7s 3d for choice, owing to a scarcity; white 7s 3d @ 7s 6d and 7s 9d for choice. Corn dull but steady.

Beef steady. Pork Dull. Bacon quiet; quotations nominal. Lard steady but quiet.

Sugar—Improved demand, but prices are weak. Coffee firm.

Rice heavy; little inquiry and weak prices; Carolina quoting 17s @ 18s 6d.

Linen oil quiet at 30s 6d @ 31s.

Rosin steady. Spirits turpentine steady at 32s.

London.—Baring's circular quotes: Weast dull, Sugar firm. Coffee firm at 12 1/2 advance on fine qualities. Tea firm.

American Stocks.—Baring Bros. report business small but prices firm and slightly advanced.

Bell & Co. report the market quiet.

The Canada passed the Persia bound in to Liverpool.

The accident to the Ariel occurred on the evening of the 6th. She was able to work one wheel. Brigadier Ingles had been promoted to Major General.

A further reduction in the bank rates was anticipated in a week or two.

Napoleon was fired at on the evening of the 14th, while entering the opera house. The explosions from hollow projectiles were heard. Sixty persons were wounded and three killed. The conspirators were Italians. Many were arrested. The Emperor remained until the end of the opera. Afterwards he was enthusiastically hailed by the people.

India.—The garrison at Futtekpoore was pressed by the insurgents. They had abandoned a portion of the entrenchments and taken a more secure position.

A body of insurgents were defeated at Genvivie. One hundred and fifty were killed. Three British officers were killed and one wounded.

The insurgents near Inubopore had been attacked without any decisive result. Reinforcements were advancing there.

Punjab, Scinde, and Bombay were quiet.

The Queen of Spain, in her speech, announces the accepted mission of France and England in the Mexican question—but, under all circumstances, the honor of Spain was to be preserved.

Mazzini had issued an address to the Italiens, telling them that to conspire was not only a right but a duty.

XXVTH CONGRESS—FIRST SESSION.

Thursday's Proceedings.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 28.

Senate.—Mr. Foote introduced a proposition as an amendment to Mr. Davis's Pacific railroad bill in case that a majority of the select committee shall fail to agree to the latter bill. It had his concurrence in the committee, but, if it was defeated, he wished to add a clause for a Northern route to the bill of Mr. Davis.

Mr. Davis said his bill did not specify any route. Mr. Foote remarked that he did not intend it as antagonistic to Mr. Davis's bill, but as additional, so as to have two routes—a Northern and a Southern.

Mr. Slidell, from the Select Committee appointed to consider the banking system in the District of Columbia, reported a bill to prohibit the issue of bank notes by corporations, associations, or individuals, and to prevent bank notes from being issued within the District of Columbia by any corporation located beyond its limits of a less denomination than \$50.

The bill was made a special order for the second Tuesday in February.

Mr. Slidell also reported a resolution that the committee deem it inexpedient to authorize the establishment either by general or special laws a bank of issue within the District of Columbia.

On motion of Mr. Hamilton a resolution was adopted instructing the Committee on Commerce to inquire into the expediency of repealing the law creating a light-house board.

Mr. Hale, alluding to an editorial in the Union on the estimate of the expenses of the army, read from official documents to substantiate his statements.

Mr. Davis said that the Senator fell into the error of charging everything to the expenses of the army which was expended for fortifications. These formed no part of the expenses of the army any more than the capital extension or the Washington aqueduct.

The bill to increase the army was taken up.

Mr. Toombs said there was no necessity for the passage of the bill on account of Indian hostilities, for there had not been an embodiment of Indians within the country for twenty-five years past which was capable of fighting two thousand men. With regard to the Mormon troubles, he deemed it ridiculous to suppose that Brigham Young was able to compete with three thousand United States troops. Hence there was no necessity for the increase on that score.

Mr. Transient, in alluding to the remarks of Mr. Iverson yesterday—who said it had not been for the troops in Kansas the abolitionists would have been exterminated—and to those of Mr. Chandler—who thought if such had been the case a fearful retribution would have been visited upon the border settlements of Missouri—remarked that he would not enter into any controversy on those points, but would not vote to give a single man for the purpose of maintaining peace in Kansas, whoever might hold the power there. Experience and history for centuries had demonstrated that order maintained by regular soldiers was despotism, and peace only so maintained was the cemetery of liberty. He would not maintain peace in Kansas on such terms nor have order there at such cost. If freemen could not maintain peace and order among themselves, they were unworthy the exercise of self-government, and therefore not fit to be freemen. A regular army had always been the instrument of despotism. There was not a despotic government in Europe to-day which could stand ninety days without it. He earnestly expressed his opposition to a regular soldier except so far as actually necessary for the common defense.

The hour having arrived for the consideration of the special order of the day, the Paulding medal question was taken up.

EVENING BULLETIN.

FRIDAY EVENING, JAN. 29, 1858.

THE AREA OF UTAH.—It may be a matter of some interest to our readers to know something of the comparative extent of that Territory of the United States whose chief officer is bidding defiance to the Government. According to Colton, the area of Utah is 269,170 square miles. To engineers and a few others, this will give a just idea of its vast extent, but the majority of people will form a better estimate by being told that it is as large as the whole of the New England States, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland, Kentucky, and Tennessee. Or to compare it with European countries, it is equal in extent to Great Britain, Ireland, Switzerland, Prussia, and Denmark, with the islands of Guernsey, Jersey, and Man, and the Ionian islands added.

ABSCONDED.—Dr. Joseph Lemly, postmaster at Napolin, Ark., left for parts unknown on the night of the 15th inst. Many wry faces were visible next morning among his numerous creditors, says the Planter, yet, on reflection, the major part of them were satisfied to lose their respective amounts to secure the withdrawal from the State of an individual who had rendered himself generally obnoxious to the citizens. The post office is now in charge of his securities, although the appointment of a new postmaster is looked for daily.

WHERE TALL SOLDIERS COME FROM.—From a notice of Surgeon-General Lawson's report in the American Journal of the Medical Sciences, it is ascertained that the tallest men enlisted in the United States army are from the State of Georgia, where, out of one hundred enlisted, thirty were six feet and over, while the shortest men are from New York, where only four out of one hundred were six feet. The Southern and Western States produce the tallest men, and the Middle and Eastern States the shortest.

THE NEW YORK STATE ASSEMBLY.—At last organized. Mr. Thomas G. Alvord was elected Speaker by a vote of 7 Americans and 49 Democrats. Mr. Van Valkenburgh, his opponent, received the votes of 1 American and 53 Republicans. These figures, 56-54, were powerless in a majority rule, but powerful in a plurality rule.

JAPAN.—Mr. Harris, the American Consul in Japan, has accomplished the following:

Permanent residence is guaranteed to Americans after the 4th of July next. The ex-territoriality of Americans acknowledged, and they are amenable only to their own laws. The Consul-General and his family have the right to buy direct from the seller, and pay him in Japanese coin; and he is not bound, in relation to penetrating the interior, by the limit of seven ri, or miles. The spies are all sent back to Jeddo; free access is allowed to all shops and houses; and no police-mess follow us any more. We have fair prospects of settling many other matters.

An amusing letter, signed H. G. J. H., in the Inquirer, dated Simoda, Sept. 12, 1857, says:

The San Jacinto left here on the 3d of September last. In October the Dutch steam frigate Medusa and the General Pierce visited this port. A typhoon also occurred about the same time, which handled us rather roughly, shook the old temple about our ears, threw the whole *Golosha* down, smashed all the lacquer ware, and covered the beach between Simoda and Katsuzaki with junks, of which not a single one in the harbor escaped. In November we had the Russian corvette Olivouza here.

In April we got out of lard; in May out of of shoes; in June out of butter; in July out of bread, oil, and money, and in August out of patience.

At last a vessel hove in sight from the signal station; like a hunted deer I bounded over mountain and dale, through jungle and pasture ground, to get a view of the darling ship that was going to link me again to civilization; and, would you believe it, instead of entering the harbor she disappeared—she left us. It was a whaler, looking for whales. Why did she not look for Consuls General and isolated Secretaries? I never cared about whalers; but now I not only dislike them, but I detest them; and if the man in the crow's nest could have seen me foaming with wrath and swearing vengeance to all mankind in general, and to whalers in particular, he certainly would have exclaimed—"There she blows."

On the third of this month we got a package of letters and newspapers, the first we have received since leaving America in 1855. They were brought by the U. S. frigate Portsmouth, by which this reply was sent, and which left Simoda September 12th.

FASHIONS AT THE FRENCH COURT.—A Paris letter in the *Independence of Brussels* gives some details of the ladies' dresses at the reception at the French Court on New Year's eve:

The Empress wore a crimson velvet mantle, embroidered with gold, and her Majesty was perfectly dazzling with diamonds. Contrary to the custom observed last year, her Majesty had no one to bear her train. Among the ladies present, the toilettes were especially remarked of Mrs. Baring, sister of the Duke de Bassano, who had a dress and court mantle of moiré antique of pale green; the Duchess d'Istrie, a dress shot with silver, edged with red, and rose-colored mantle; Madame Poujade, niece of the Caimacan of Wallachia, a dress of blue satin, and a mantle of the same material, ornamented with bouquets of flowers and cherries, which produced a charming effect; the Baroness de Brigode, a white satin dress and mantle of great elegance.

HUNTING ON THE SABBATH.—The new Mississippi code has the following in relation to the violation of the Sabbath:

If any person shall be found hunting with a gun on the Sabbath, he shall, on conviction thereof, be fined not less than five, nor more than twenty dollars.

A NEW WAY TO PAY OLD DEBTS.—We have received the following letter from Chicago:

"To the Editor of the Herald:

"CHICAGO, Jan. 20, 1858.

"The papers of this city have continually harped through the present crisis that Chicago has had less failures than any other city in the Union. The reason is easily explained. I had occasion to try to collect a judgment to day of a merchant. I found his whole stock recorded under a chattel mortgage in the clerk's office. The number of chattel mortgages recorded up to to-day is 96,330 (ninety-six thousand three hundred and thirty). Over 4,000 of them have been placed there within less than three months, and some of them contain inventories of whole stocks, making twenty pages of the record. Judgments seem to do no good, for nearly all levies are replevined. There are now over 6,000 cases in suit in this county, from the United States Court down."

"COLLECTOR OF N. Y."

It would really seem as though the laws of many of the Western States had been framed for the purpose of enabling debtors to cheat their creditors. How come these chattel mortgages to be held good? Here, we should break them up—at least those among them which were executed subsequently to the insolvency of their makers—without any ceremony at all. Is there no such remedy at Chicago? If there is not, the State of Illinois ought to be noted especially for the unsoundness of its laws, and people should be warned against trading with its citizens.

From all that we can learn, the city of Chicago, where so few failures have taken place, is really in a more rotten state than any other city in the country. There is no noise about failures there, because nobody pays, and everybody is alike in default.

The Sacramento Times says, in the course of a report of the proceedings at a public dinner, "The mayor of the day, and ladies, etc., were appropriately drunk, and the party separated in fine cheer."

N. Y. Herald.

The Alexandria (La.) Democrat records the following shooting affair on Tuesday morning last: Mr. Bouteille, jeweler, had been boarding and lodging with Dr. Mallet, up town. The Doctor had occasion to notify the jeweler to remove his quarters—the latter took offence, went to the Doctor's, yesterday morning, with a loaded pistol, stating the Doctor's wife that he had brought for her husband's benefit; whereupon, the husband in question, in an adjoining room, and having overheard the conversation, came out with a gun he had loaded for bird shooting, and regarding the intruding goldsmith as a little too best game of the morning, sent the contents on an errand thitherward. Said contents approached their victim rather precipitately, and effectually spoilt one visual organ and one half his countenance.

LETTER FROM HAVANA.
[Special correspondence of the N. O. Picayune.]

HAVANA, Jan. 18, 1858.

The Spanish squadron sailed from here in the early part of the week for a short cruise in the Gulf, and the news makers were not long in publishing the important information that Vera Cruz was their ultimate destination. Such, however, is not the fact. The vessels have merely gone to have a month's practice, and the first division will be reinforced with another under the immediate command of Admiral Quevedo. I have also heard it reported that Gen. Santa Anna was in Havana in disguise. This rumor may have got into circulation from his wife's being here, but I have no doubt that the General is not here. The report is premature.

One of our war steamers has captured another slaver, but this time it turns out to be a Spanish ship. She was found near Matanzas, with about seventy negroes on board. She took in six hundred negroes at the Congo River, and landed but two hundred and fifty here; the rest having died on the passage of the small pox and other diseases. It is curiously reported that two more cargoes have been landed in the neighborhood of Sagua la Grande and Cardenas. To this great influx of Africans is generally attributed the introduction of the small pox, that is now making sad havoc in this city. Among the distinguished victims are Dona Antonio Rubio de Campuzano, wife of the Intendente. Her illness lasted about four days only. Among those who followed her to her last resting place was the young Count Villanueva, the only son and heir of the celebrated Cuban financier, Pinillos. On his return from the cemetery he was taken sick, and notwithstanding all that medical science could do for him, he died on Saturday and was buried yesterday, one week exactly from the time he accompanied his wife's friend to the grave.

The death of young Villanueva has caused a profound sensation in the community, where he was much beloved by all classes. He was only twenty-five years old, and the sole heir and inheritor to the princely amassments of his father. The title passes into the family of the Marquis de Aguayo de Claras, between whom and the old Count Villanueva there existed a deadly enmity, owing to the Marquis marrying the Count's only sister. The Count's sole objection to the rich Marquis's alliance with his sister was grounded on the fact that the Marquis was not pure blooded.

Money, however, smoothed the road to fortune for the young millionaire, and the Queen of Spain pronounced him white, and gave him the title of Agua de Claras, Anglais pure wafer, vulgarly translated by the Habaneros "dirty water." The wheel of fortune turned rapidly. Villanueva died suddenly in Madrid, his amiable and virtuous wife has gone blind, and the only son of the haughty old man died of the loathsome small-pox, and the title has passed into the hands of his destitute enemy. Such is the destiny of man! If the old gentleman were alive, I am sure he would renounce the title in favor of the State rather than see it pass into the hands of one who has been publicly accused of springing from African origin. The lesson is an instructive one for such as place a name above the personal merits. The funeral was not very numerously attended, his friends being afraid to expose themelves to the consequences as he has good reasons for anticipating it will be.—*N. Y. Times.*

MATRIMONIAL INFELICITY.—There is a curious difficulty now in progress in one of our colored churches, the facts of which we give as nearly as we can from a somewhat roundabout hearsay. Two members of the church—man and wife—are so unfortunate as to live unhappy.

The husband—whether under Othello-pangs of jealousy or simply because he was worried by a colored Xantippe—found his life so uncomfortable that he resolved to take some means to rid himself of his conjugality, and be once more a man and a brother, but not a husband. There being no Jo. Biegler at hand to whom he might apply for "a cup of cold pison," and having a distaste for any of the more vulgar means of divorce, such as are said to be prevalent in Rochester, the "culled pusson" in question falls back on the Fugitive Slave Law as a resource. His wife was a fugitive who came here by underground railroad—he wished she had staid underground—and so he writes to her master down South, imploring him to come North, prove property, pay charges, and take his helpmate back to chains and slavery. The fact leaked out, and the master is now dividing the church. We learn that a portion of the elders think that this remanding his wife back to slavery was not just the fair thing, while others look upon it as justifiable. They argue that the husband may have suffered so severely under the bonds of wedlock, that the bonds of slavery would be no more than a sufficient punishment for the wife. There the matter stands. The church is divided and distracted, and where it to end nobody can tell.—*Buffalo Commercial.*

PICTURES. 477 Main street, between Fourth and Fifth.

HARRIS'S GALLERY. feb 12 daily may 28 bly.

PICTURES. 106 Fourth street, between Market and Jefferson.

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TRUNKS! TRUNKS! AT COST!

J. H. M' CLEARY,
At the National Trunk Emporium,
Corner Main and Fourth sts., Louisville, Ky.

OFFERS HIS ENTIRE STOCK OF

Sole-leather, Iron-end, and Dress Trunks, Bonnet Boxes, Valises, Carpet Bags, &c.,
AT PRIME COST FOR CASH ONLY.

Remember, at the'

National Trunk Emporium,
CORNER FOURTH AND MAIN STREETS.

May 26 d&w&ow&&bly

Music Teaching.

The underlined would respectfully inform the citizens of Louisville that he is prepared to give lessons in Music on the 17th of May and to teach Violin, Music, those who are in want of a second or third fiddle, will please apply at either of the music stores or at his residence, 404 Jefferson street, between Fourth and Fifth. d29 j&b

JULIUS BOEHNING.

New Coal Office.

FOR the convenience of persons residing in the lower part of the city, we have opened an office for the sale of Coal at the

Corner of Main and Ninth streets.

where the 100% PITTSBURG COAL can always be had on short notice at as low a price as can be purchased anywhere in the city. W. H. CRITTENDEN.

N. B. Our office on Third street, opposite the Post-office will, as usual, continue open for the sale of the best Coal at the lowest prices.

44 b&w

VOGT & KLINE,

MANUFACTURING JEWELERS and Wholesale Dealers in Watches, Clocks, and fine Jewelry, at Eastern Prices, No. 72 Third street, near Market, Louisville, Ky.

Great care is taken in setting Diamonds in all descriptions of Jewelry, and done with dispatch.

87 wj& d&b&f

REMOVAL.

We have removed our FINISHING and PIANO WARE-ROOMS to the corner of Main and Sixth streets, Reynolds' new block.

Entrance on Main street, also on Sixth, in rear of same.

Factory corner of Fourteenth and Main streets, d24 b&w jan 14 w4 PETERS, CRAGG, & CO.

PETERS, CRAGG, & CO.

PIANO-FORTE MANUFACTURERS. We are now enabled to turn out from ten to twelve Pianos per week. We would respectfully inform our wholesale and retail purchasers that we hope for the future to be able to supply the increased demand for our instruments.

As regards the merits of our Pianos we would respectfully refer to the Premiums we have received. WE HAVE RECEIVED THE HIGHEST AWARDS when placed in competition with the Premium Pianos of New York and Boston, 1877. Finishing and Piano Waterroom corner of Main and Sixth streets.

Factory corner of Fourteenth and Main streets, d24 b&w jan 14 w4 PETERS, CRAGG, & CO.

Cloaks, Mantles, and Shawls.

WE have now in store a good assortment of CLOAKS, MANTLES, and SHAWLS, which we will sell at bargains. C. DUVALL & CO., 53 Main st., opposite Bank of Ky.

j11 j&b

Le Bon Ton for January.

TAYLOE'S MONTHLY REPORT OF PARIS, LONDON, and New York Fashions for January just received by the agents, CRUMP & WELSH, 84 Fourth street, near Market.

No Extra Charges of \$50 for "Professional Selections."

44 b&w

THE NEW YEAR.

I will sell my stock of

FANCY GOODS
AT COST FOR CAS

Until the 10th of January, 1858.

Persons wanting presents for New Year are requested to call, as great bargains will be sold for the money.

W. W. TALBOT,
95 Fourth street.

ds1 j&b

BOERHAVE'S



THE CELEBRATED HOLLAND REMEDY FOR

DYSPEPSIA,

DISEASE OF THE KIDNEYS,

LIVER COMPLAINT,

WEAKNESS OF ANY KIND

FEVER AND AGUE,

And the various affections consequent upon a disorder

STOMACH OR LIVER.

Such as Indigestion, Acidity of the Stomach, Colic, Pain, Heartburn, Loss of appetite, Debility, Convalescence, Blind and Bleeding Piles. In all Nervous, Rheumatic, and Neuralgic Affections, it has been numerous in proved highly beneficial, and in others effected a decided cure.

A purely vegetable compound, prepared on strictly scientific principles, after the manner of the celebrated Holland scientist, Boerhavé. Because of its great success most of the European States its introduction into the United States was intended more especially for those of our country and settlement, and there is no doubt of this mighty remedy.

Meeting with great success among them, I now offer it to the American public, knowing that its truly wonderful medicinal virtues must be acknowledged.

It is particularly recommended to those persons whose constitutions may have been impaired by the continuous use of ardent spirits, or other forms of dissipation. Generally instantaneous in its effect, it finds its way directly to the seat of life, thrilling and quickening every nerve, raising up the drooping spirit, and, in fact, infusing new health and vigor into the system.

"NOTIC'E."—Whoever expects to find this a beverage will be disappointed; but to the sick, weak, and low spirited it will prove a grateful aromatic cordial, possessed of singular medicinal properties.

CAUTION.

The great popularity of this delightful Aromatic has induced many imitations, which the public should guard against purchasing. Be not persuaded to buy anything else until you have given Boerhavé's Holland Bitters a fair trial. One bottle will convince you how infinitely superior it is to all these imitations.

It is sold at \$1 per bottle, or six bottles for \$5, by the

SOLE PROPRIETORS,

BENJAMIN PAGE, JR., & CO.,
MANUFACTURING
Pharmaceuticals and Chemists.

PITTSBURG, PA.

Sold in Louisville by WILSON & STARBOARD, W. DUVALL & CO., 53 Main st., between Third and Fourth, CARY & TALBOT (435 Market street, near Fourth) & Druggists generally.

ds1 j&b&w&ow&ly

A Great Book.

THE CITY OF THE HOLY KING, or Jerusalem. As it Was, As It Is, and As It to Be. A large octavo, finely illustrated; with maps, charts, &c. By Elder J. T. Barclay, M. D., Missionary to Jerusalem. Price—cloth, \$8; full gilt Turkey morocco, \$8.

The trade supplied on liberal terms. Just received by d28 j&b CRUMP & WELSH, 84 Fourth st.

The Tecno-baptist.

A DISCOURSE wherein an honest Baptist, or a person of any argument to which no honest Baptist can object, is convinced that Infant Christians are proper subjects of Christian Baptism. By R. B. Mayes. Price 75c. Just received by d28 j&b CRUMP & WELSH, 84 Fourth st.

GIFT BOOKS! GIFT BOOKS!

At Reduced Prices!

A VERY large stock—the largest, perhaps, in the city. We will sell them much below the regular price. Twenty per cent. can be saved, I have no doubt, by buying at HAGAN & CO.'S, Main st.

MECHANICS' TOOLS and BUILDERS' HARDWARE—All the late improvements for sale by A. MCBRIDE.

GENTS' HATS of all styles, qualities, and colors for sale at reduced prices for cash by PRATHER, SMITH, & CO., 455 Main st.

HARDWARE AND CUTLERY wholesale at retail at No. 62 Third street by A. McBride.

AMERICAN AND IMPORTED TABLE AND POCKET CUTLERY, from the finest ivory to the lowest price, for sale by d23 j&b A. McBride.

BOYS' HATS and CAPS of every description are to be had at very low prices for cash by PRATHER, SMITH, & CO., 455 Main st.

BOYS' SOFT HATS and PLUSH-TRIMMED CAPS, so desirable for winter, are selling very cheap at d23 j&b HAYES & CRAIG'S.

Annuals—New Styles.

THE GEM OF THE SEASON; The Book of Beauty. Flora's Dictionary; Leaves of Memory.

Also, Lavitt & Allen's complete series of 13 and 16 mo. Annuals, in entire new styles of binding—morocco gilt and morocco antique. For sale by d23 j&b CRUMP & WELSH, 84 Fourth st.

New and Elegant Gift Books.

THE WORLD-NOTED WOMEN, with 17 steel illustrations. The Court of Napoleon, with Portraits of its Beauties, Wits, and Heroines.

Bryant's Poems, illustrated tinted paper, morocco, antique, and extra cloth.

The Farmer's Boy, illustrated Turkey morocco and cloth.

Gravure of Wyrone, illustrated Turkey morocco and cloth antique.

The Poets of the Nineteenth Century, tinted paper, cloth antique. For sale by d23 j&b CRUMP & WELSH, 84 Fourth st.

OFFERS HIS ENTIRE STOCK OF

Sole-leather, Iron-end, and Dress Trunks, Bonnet Boxes, Valises, Carpet Bags, &c.,
AT PRIME COST FOR CASH ONLY.

Remember, at the'

LATEST NEWS.

THERMOMETER.

6 P.M. 12 M. 6 A.M. 12 M.

34 32 33 37

TRAVELER'S GUIDE.

DEPARTURE OF RAILROAD TRAINS.

Lexington and Frankfort—5:10 A.M. and 2:30 P.M.

Lancaster and Waynesboro—4 P.M.

St. Louis and Chicago via New Albany R. R.—15 M.

at 7 P.M.

To the West, Chicago, and St. Louis via Indianapolis

at 7 P.M.

St. Louis, via Ohio and Mississippi Railroad, and via Indianapolis to the East, Chicago, St. Louis—at 11:10 P.M.

St. Louis and Cincinnati Express—at 9 P.M.

Massachusetts & Lebanon—4 A.M.—5 o'clock A.M.

rain connects with daily stage for Nashville, Mammoth

Jane, Bowling Green, Russellville, Hopkinsville, Elizabethtown, Galatin, Glasgow, and Bardstown, and every

other town in the region.

Perth—Every 15 minutes.

STEAMBOATS—REGULAR PACKETS

Cincinnati—Daily at 12 M.

St. Louis—Every 15 minutes.

Memphis—Cumberland, and Green Rivers—Irregular.

Lower Mississippi and New Orleans—Irregular, but

generally every day.

DEPARTURE OF STAGES.

Darlington and Hardeeville—Every day at 4 A.M. (Sunday excepted).

Bloomfield—Every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday at 9 A.M.

Taylorville—Every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 9 A.M.

Shadyville—Accommodation every day at 9 A.M. (Sunday excepted).

THE NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.—Reported for the Evening Bulletin.

XXXVTH CONGRESS—FIRST SESSION.

Friday's Proceedings.

BY TELEGRAPH.

Reported for the Evening Bulletin.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 28.

The Senate is not in session.

House.—Mr. Howard called attention to the fact

that the bill before the Committee of the Whole on

the state of the Union providing for the deficiency

in the appropriation for printing had not yet been

discussed, but the debate has been devoted to general

subjects. That bill has grown out of abuses

which if suffered to continue will bankrupt the

treasury, yet not a single member of the Committee of

Ways and Means or the Printing Committee has

been able to get the floor to discuss the provisions

of the bill in order to bring out what has led to this

system of abuses. All ought to unite in order to

give this a full investigation. If they devote

this day to the country by thoroughly probing this

subject their constituents will forgive them for all

time heretofore wasted in speaking of Indians, Morons,

Kansas, and Buncombe generally. [Laughter].

He offered a resolution for extending the debate

on the bill till to-morrow and confining speeches

EVERING BULLETIN.

AFFAIRS IN WASHINGTON.

Special Correspondence of the Louisville Journal.
Personal Papers—Public Printing—Kansas
Foreign Appointments, etc.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 26, 1858.

Now-a-days when a member of Congress dies, at least half a dozen honorables in both branches "feel compelled" to say a "few words" on the solemn subject. So they launch forth their high-wrought orations, reminding one of the Byronic couplet:

"When all is done, upon his tomb is seen,
Not what he was, but what he should have been."

It is singular how plausibly they are on the occasion. They outstrip many a professional minister in their notes of warning and in enforcing the duty of being prepared for the awful change which must overtake all mortals like the myself. And especially do honorables "become religious" when they have "good auditories" that is, crowded houses. Each seems to try himself to make a deep impression upon his skill as an orator than an utterer of solemn truths. The result of the eloquent demonstrations is the printing of the orations at the public expense and the circulation of them in pamphlet form. For this purpose the Senate has passed a resolution for the publication of the funeral speeches delivered on the announcement of the death of Senator Bell of New Hampshire, and of Senator Rusk, of Texas.

This subject of public printing has become identified with the popular phrase of public plunder. The select committee on the subject have earnestly commenced their investigation, with a view of preventing in future the enormous abuses connected with the present abuses. Combinations procure the wheat, then farm it out, and pocket thousands of dollars. Instead of bestowing such gratuities, indirectly, on greedy politicians, the Government ought to save the money for its own uses, for, at this time, the Departments are pinched for funds to pay current expenses. As was said in the House, yesterday, the Secretary of the Treasury seems to be waiting for some "good luck" to turn up to relieve the treasury of its embarrassments.

Kansas, now that the Central American question has cooled down, is again rising into prominence. A strenuous effort will be made to admit the State under the Lecompton constitution. The President will fire the first gun to rally the faithful to the battle. He will tell Congress, in a message, "Here you have an opportunity to restore quiet to a country too long disturbed. Forget the past, look only to the present; localize the strife of slavery in Kansas; get rid of it in the field of national politics, and all will be well."

But there are gentlemen connected with the Democratic party who cannot be won by smooth words merely, and more than the President has any idea of will show their hands in opposition to his programme.

The big foreign appointments are held over, to meet the Kansas issue. The only test of Democracy seems to be, "Is he right on that question?" which means, "Is he in favor of the Lecompton Constitution?" Mr. Dallas, at the Court of St. James, will not take the hint and return home. The President does not want to remove him, but he may be compelled to this course if Mr. Dallas shall not pack up his baggage and bid adieu to Old England.

Central American affairs have almost ceased to excite remark. The report of Mr. Mason, the chairman of the Committee on Foreign Relations in the Senate, props up the President more strongly than was anticipated, and, of course, while hitting Paulding with a straw gives him a cent not to cry! Nicanorian land speculations just now are actually down, perhaps never to rise.

Paulding, instead of being punished, is secretly, if not openly, applauded, and the next thing we may hear of may be his appointment to the command of the Mediterranean squadron.

Congress will not probably adjourn till July, although, if all the members were to work as they should, they could transact all the public business by the first of April.

SIDNEY.

(For the Louisville Journal.)

SOUTHWESTERN AGRICULTURAL ASSOCIATION.

CANCELING THE PROXY VOTE.

GENTLEMEN: In your article of yesterday, upon the subject of canceling the proxy vote of members of the Southwestern Agricultural and Mechanical Association, I think you do unintentional injustice to the meeting of the society held on the 9th instant.

Most of the facts reported in the proceedings of that meeting were furnished you by the writer of this article, your reporter not being present during the business of the society. Your statement, therefore, "that not more than twenty members were present, may be easily construed into an "error of the head and not of the heart." But the assurance of others, "that not more than twenty of the four hundred or five hundred city stockholders were at any time present," is something more tangible and may require an appeal to the present board of directors to prove that the statement is altogether incorrect, so far as the numbers attending this meeting are concerned—our meetings being composed usually of both county and city members.

The facts are these: The meeting was composed of from seventy-five to one hundred of the *acting* members of the society when the proxy vote question came up, a number nearly doubling that of the meeting of the State society held at Frankfort a few days since—and in respectability as well as numbers equalling any previous meeting of the society save that of 1857, when an undue excitement prevailed *politically* among the members, whether from policy or not. I leave those most interested at that time to say. Again, the vote upon the proposition to cancel the proxy privilege was a unanimous one—the resolution passing without even a murmur from any source, and, construing silence into consent, we had no reason to believe that a *public* acquiescence would be followed by a *private* opposition.

In conclusion, I can assure you, gentlemen, that seven-eighths of the membership of this association are heartily opposed to the proxy vote—that it has been the bane of all the evil the society has suffered from, and unless the proposition, in the hands of our Representatives at Frankfort, praying to rescind the proxy vote privilege, be fairly put and carried out, the salvation of the society is in jeopardy; and it is to be hoped, that now, while every injury seems to be healing and harmonizing for the general welfare of this association, nothing may transpire to mar the good we contemplate.

CITY AND COUNTRY.

DECISIONS OF THE COURT OF APPEALS OF KENTUCKY—WINTER TERM, 1857.

FRANKFORT, January 28.

CAUSES DECIDED.

Hetzell vs. McArthur & Co., Louisville Chancery; affirmed. Ward vs. Nash, Greenup; affirmed. Johnson vs. Ballard, Shelby; reversed.

ORDERS.

Gordon vs. Jackson, Mercer; petition for rehearing overruled.

Smith vs. Smith, judgment, Shelby;

Beaupre vs. Stone, &c., judgment, Shelby;

Cochran vs. Montgomery, judgment, Graves;

Williams vs. Wool, (2 cases), judgment, Graves;

Quincy vs. McAfee, judgment, Louisville Chancery;

Wade vs. Monsarrat, judgment, Louisville Chancery;

Trotis vs. Young, judgment, Shelby; were argued.

James vs. Hammond, from the Trigg circuit.

Judge Simpson delivered the opinion of the court, and, being short, when given, it was a unanimous one.

In the case of Arnold, &c., vs. Shields, &c., 5 Dana 18, it was held that, if a proceeding for prohibition be instituted in the Court of Appeals, it could be done only in a case in which, in the exercise of its appellate jurisdiction, it has power of controlling the inferior court by a *direct* review.

This practice is undeniably correct, for, if this court has no appellate jurisdiction in the case, of which the circuit court is improperly taking cognizance, it has no jurisdiction over the case at all, and consequently cannot interfere with the action of the circuit court, by writ of prohibition.

This view, of itself, would make it necessary to overrule the action in this case, as the amount for which judgment has been rendered by the circuit court is not sufficient to give the court jurisdiction over it. But we are inclined to the opinion that a writ of prohibition is not an appropriate proceeding in a court of merely appellate jurisdiction, inasmuch as the revisory power of such a court can afford adequate relief, without a writ of prohibition.

And the conclusion is very much strengthened by the definition of a writ of prohibition which is given in the Code of Practice (see, 529), where it is said to be an order from the circuit court to an inferior court of limited jurisdiction, prohibiting it from proceeding in a matter out of its jurisdiction.

Therefore the motion for a writ of prohibition is overruled.

MARRIED.

At the residence of John Moore, Esq., in this city, on the 21st instant, by Rev. James H. Bristow, Mr. Willard, & Mr. Womack to Miss Sarah Jane G. Cooper, of Jefferson.

DAILY REVIEW OF THE MARKET.

LOUISVILLE, January 28.

Market quiet. There was a better feeling in provisions, but no transactions took place. The Cincinnati market has again an upward tendency.

In flour and grain only small sales were made at previous prices.

Sales of 62 hhd sugar at 5½@6c, mostly at 5½c, 100 lbs.

molasses at 22c, 30 lbs at 22½c, and 15 lbs at 23c; 180 bags

coffee at 9½@10c, the bulk at the inside quotations; a few

pieces rice at 5c; and a small lot of St. Louis refined sugar at 10@11c.

Sales of 42 hhd tobacco—2 at \$2 60 and \$2 65, 16 at \$2@

65, 15 at \$4@4 35, 6 at 5½@5 75, and 3 at \$6@6 90.

A sale of 20 bales Campton sheetings, Hoosier brand at 8½c.

Sales of raw whisky at 15½c.

CINCINNATI, Jan. 22, P. M.

Flour market unchanged. Whisky at 15½c. Butter

lard at 10@12c per roll. Cloverset active at 85 40.

Meat at 12½c per cwt. There is a better demand for hogs, and 3,000

head sold at \$4@4 35. There is an improved feeling in

provisions, with a fair demand—sales of 600 lbs mess

pork at \$1 12, and now held higher. Lard meat sold to a

considerable extent at 6½@7½c for sides loose and 5@5½c

for shoulders. Lard is in demand at 8½c, but held at 8½c.

Groceries unchanged, with a moderate demand.

There is more demand for money. Market tighter and

currency scarce. Exchange unaltered.

NEW YORK, Jan. 28, P. M.

Cotton market generally unchanged, with sales of 600 bales.

Flour—dust—sales of 5,000 bales. Wheat heavy—25,000 bushel sold. Corn declined—17,000 bushel sold at 67@70 for white and 66@6c for yellow. Pig iron is firm at \$26.

Stock market—Chicago and Rock Island 67, Illinois

Central 95½, Michigan Southern 102½, New York Central

75½, Reading 57½, Michigan Central 60, Galena & Chicago

75, Missouri 68½c.

MEMORANDA.—Steamer Moses McLellan left Memphis on

Monday, Jan. 24, at 5 o'clock P. M. Met Chancellor in

Bateman's bond; John Briggs at Island No. 25; passed Guernsey at Island 14; Jacob D. Early hard ground at Riddle's

point; T. C. Twichell alongside, lighting her off—a portion

of her freight was thrown overboard. Met Pacific at

New Madrid; James Montgomery at Island 8; Landis at Wolf Island; Southerner and Antelope at Evansville; Peter Tellon at Green river islands; Empire at Holt's bar; Diamond in Cheneau's reach.

PORT OF LOUISVILLE.

JANUARY 28.

ARRIVALS.

Superior, Cin. Emma Dean, Carr. W. A. Eaves, Henderson. E. H. Wing, New. C. H. McLeLlan, Memphis. Judge Torrence, Cin.

DEPARTURES.

Superior, Cin. W. A. Eaves, Henderson. Emma Dean, Carr. E. H. Wing, New. C. H. McLeLlan, Memphis. Judge Torrence, Cin.

RECEIPTS.

Per Gazel from Pittsburgh—400 lbs nails, Card, 70 lbs wire, 300 rods, 30 do rods, Belknap; 36 shea a copper, 190 lbs chea tea, Gardiner; 13 do do, Blanquart; 10 do do, McDermott; 30 lbs sugar, Rawson, Codd & Todd; 12 do vinegar, Hibbitt; 10 bales sheetings; Howard; 12 do pipe, Hawker; 329 kegs nails, New Albany; 669 pkgs and 46 boxes, order, order.

Per Superior from Cincinnati—461 lbs and bacon, 320

glass, 40 pkgs salts, Wilson & Starbuck; 10 do soap, 9 half

chea tea, Gardiner; 13 do do, Blanquart; 10 do do, McDermott; 30 lbs sugar, Rawson, Codd & Todd; 12 do vine-

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